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BY TELEGRAPH.

**FOR THE JOURNAL.**

**LATER FROM CORINTH.**

RICHMOND, May 10th, 1862.

An official dispatch from Corinth, dated May 9th, via Mobile the 10th, to Gen. S. Cooper, says:—

"We attacked the enemy to-day and drove him from his position several miles.

[Signed.] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

**VERY LATEST FROM CORINTH.**

MOBILE, May 10th, 1862.

The Advertiser's correspondent says, I have just returned from in front of the enemy. We have driven them across Seven Mile Creek, and they are running like sheep.

It appears that Gen. Pope's division (Federal army) alone occupied Farmington. Halleck with the main body is still on the river.

The Confederate loss is slight. The Federals retreated so rapid that we were unable to capture many prisoners.

Gen. Price and Van Dorn led the attack. We captured the Federal telegraph office at Farmington.

The Confederates are returning to Corinth.

It is reported that the Confederate forces, while operating down the Tennessee river, captured large numbers of prisoners and a large amount of property at Paris and Paducah.

**THE McDOWELL FIGHT.**

RICHMOND, VA., May 11th, 1862.

A telegram to Gov. Letcher, dated Stanton yesterday, the 10th, says the enemy's loss at McDowell was five hundred killed and wounded. In their flight they burned all their baggage and wagons, our forces pursuing them closely. Part of our wounded have arrived here [Stanton.]

**FURTHER DETAILS FROM CORINTH.—FEDERALS SAID TO BE ADVANCING BY THREE ROUTES.—JEFF. THOMPSON IN COMMAND OF CONFEDERATE GUNBOATS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—CAPTURE OF YANKEES BELOW SAVANNAH.—PENSACOLA NAVY YARD DESTROYED.—INTERVIEW WITH COMMODORE PORTER.—MOBILE THREATENED.—DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ATLANTA, GA.**

ATLANTA, GA., May 12th, 1862.

The Savannah Republican's Corinth correspondent of the 10th last says: All is quiet here (Corinth), to-day. It is believed the enemy is slowly advancing on our lines by three routes.

The Confederate loss yesterday was slight. The Federal loss was considerable.

Federal prisoners taken yesterday, say that four thousand of their troops were masked behind the Seven Mile Creek.

Jeff. Thompson has taken command of the Confederate gunboats on the Mississippi river. He attacked the Federal fleet about Fort Pillow to-day, (the 10th), destroying one mortar vessel and damaging two others. Confederate loss four killed and eight wounded.

The Morning News says that a Confederate picket of five men captured a barge with fifteen Yankees, at White Marsh Island below Savannah on Sunday. (Yesterday.)

The Montgomery Advertiser of this morning, says that the Navy Yard and other property at Pensacola has been blown up and burned by the Confederates.

A dispatch from Oakland, dated the 10th inst., to the Advertiser, says that officers from the Federal vessels came to Pensacola, when the Mayor, on invitation, visited Commodore Porter. In reply to a question by one who was with the Mayor, Porter said that no troops would be stationed at Pensacola, as he had none to spare, but if we had any there, he would advise the sending of them to Mobile, as we would need them at that point shortly.

Porter, while off Mobile on the night of the 9th, saw the light of the burning of the Navy Yard, and went to see the cause.

**ATLANTA, GA., May 12th.—A destructive fire occurred here yesterday. A large amount of Bacon and Salt was destroyed.**

**THE ATLANTA FIRE.**

ATLANTA, GA., May 12th, 1862.

The fire at Atlanta, on the 11th inst., destroyed Wallace's warehouse, containing eight hundred bales of Cotton, two hundred tierces of Rice, two hundred and fifty thousand pounds government Bacon, and other government stores and two hundred barrels of Sugar, Oil and Hides; ten thousand pounds of Bacon were nearly all destroyed, belonging to private parties. The warehouse totally destroyed, and the adjoining buildings were badly damaged. The total loss estimated at \$100,000, upon which there was insurance of \$35,000. The Augusta Insurance Company lost about \$100,000. Two men were severely injured, one thought to be mortally.

**DESTRUCTION OF THE VIRGINIA.**

RICHMOND, VA., May 12th, 1862.

It is stated that the Virginia was destroyed by order of Commodore Tattnall. He ascertained on Saturday that Norfolk had been evacuated by our troops, and was in possession of the private parties. The pilots on board advised against lightening the vessel, in order to take her into James River. Coal and pig iron was thrown overboard until it was said the wood work of her hull was exposed.—fishing it still in practicable to ascend the river, it was determined to abandon the vessel and burn her, which was accordingly done.

**NORTHERN, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN NEWS, VIA SAVANNAH.**

ATLANTA, GA., May 13th, 1862.

The Savannah papers of this morning, contains extracts from Northern papers of the 6th inst., brought by flag of truce.

McClellan reports the evacuation of Yorktown by the Confederates. He says in Sunday's fight he lost no prisoners, but captured twenty-five.

Accounts from European papers report terrible slaughter in England and Belgium, owing to the death of cotton.

A naval officer informs the Mobile Register that the steamer "Pensacola," with four hundred persons, the steamers Tennessee and two mortar boats, were sunk in the night at Port Jackson, below New Orleans. The Federal loss was about 2,000. The Confederate loss is estimated at about thirty-five killed and fifteen wounded. A large amount of powder and property was saved from Forts Pike and M. comb.

Vicksburg papers of the 8th, report Federal vessels from New Orleans to Vicksburg, and say that they will receive a warm reception at Vicksburg.

The Atlanta papers show the government less in the light of Sunday as being comparatively trifling, consisting of only a few thousand pounds of bacon.

**RICHMOND, VA., May 15th, 1862.**

The following is a copy of a dispatch received by the Secretary of State to-day:

CAMP MOORE, May 15th, 1862.

Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN.

Gen. Butler, on the eleventh inst., took forcible possession of the office of the Consul of the Netherlands, searched the person of the Consul, and took from him the key to the vault. In the vault there was eight hundred thousand dollars, transferred by the Citizens Bank to the Hoopes Amsterdam, to pay interest on bonds.

Butler also took possession of the offices of the French and Spanish Consuls, in the old Canal Bank, and placed guards there. The French Consul went on board the steamer "Marian," and had not returned on Sunday morning. He said the gold had been removed from the offices of the French and Spanish Consuls. He has also seized the Citizens Bank, and Sam. Smith's banking house. He has issued inflammatory proclamation to incite the poor against the rich, and promised to distribute among the poor a thousand barrels of beef and sugar, captured in New Orleans. He recruiting in New Orleans, and the poor will soon be starving.

The enemy sent a force up to Bonnet Carré, who marched through the swamp and destroyed the Rail Road.

**FEDERAL GUNBOATS ABOVE CITY POINT.**

RICHMOND, VA., May 15th, 12 midnight.

Four gunboats are coming up James river. The flag steamer which took down Yankee prisoners to Newport's News, returned this afternoon. She passed the gunboats, including the Monitor, now this side of City Point.

Much uneasiness prevails here, but there has been no real excitement yet manifested.

The Flag of truce officers who saw late Northern papers say they are filled with the most extravagant exultations at the present aspect of affairs.

**THE FEDERALS DRAWING NEAR TO OUR LINES CORINTH.—SKIRMISH ON ELK RIVER, TENN.**

MOBILE, May 15th, 1862.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Corinth, May 12th, says that the enemy are drawing nearer to our right center and left, as if for general advance upon our right center.

two captains, two lieutenants, forty-three privates and eight sergeants. The Confederate loss was five killed, including Capt. Harris, of the Rangers, and seven wounded.—This official.

The Great Naval Battle below New Orleans.  
We do not know how we can give anything more interesting than the authentic report of the tactics by which our gallant army and navy are engaged. We therefore publish the following statement of the great naval battle below New Orleans, which we take from the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph of May 5th. It was furnished to that journal by a gallant young Georgian, who happened to be at Washington, C.S.N., who was engaged in the battle, and whose statements are particularly not yet published. The statement will, no doubt, be read with interest:

Our city was much enlivened on Thursday evening by the arrival on the South-western river, of our gallant young towman, Midshipman LeRoy H. Washington, U.S.N., who was engaged in the desperate conflict between the Federal fleet and forts on the river below New Orleans.

Midshipman Washington was on the Confederate gunboat Jackson, and engaged in the fight from the beginning until its disastrous termination. He favored us with the following brief statement of facts, which he has himself been responsible for, and can maintain as unimpeachable. He says that the tactics were by persons connected with the Navy, but who were not in the fight.

The Confederate fleet consisted of 12 gunboats, 1 iron clad steamer, and the ram Manassas. Our fleet, or a portion of it, had been anchored in the river near the forts, for some weeks, and was there, out of sight, protected by the batteries above the forts, against the bombardment of the forts, which resulted in further loss on our side than six men killed in Fort Jackson.

On Thursday morning the 24th of April, at 3½ o'clock, the Federal fleet steamed up the river, and opened on our gunboats and both the forts, Jackson and St. Philip. The fire was vigorously returned by our side, and the Federal fleet began to suffer. As the enemy's vessels passed the forts—the first one in the advance having our night signal flying, which protected her from the fire of our boats, until she ran up close and opened the fire herself. The battle raged with great fury until about 5 o'clock, when it slackened off, and the Jackson finding herself alone and badly crippled, withdrew up the river, leaving the other gunboats, receiving and returning fire as she went.

About 7 o'clock, the pursuit ceased, and the Jackson proceeded on to New Orleans, where she was burnt by her commander, in consequence of her being so much disabled that she could not proceed further up the river.

The Federal fleet, which had been composed of four men and men of the Jackson. What became of the other vessels was not certainly known, but it was believed that they were all captured or sunk, as there was nothing visible in the river when the Jackson left, except the enemy's vessels mostly anchored above the forts, and seven wrecks (probably of our gunboats) burning.

In a conference held at the residence of Governor Moore, fought gallantly, and did great damage to the advance vessels of the enemy by running into them. They were both burnt, but is not known whether by their commanders to prevent the Federals from capturing them, or by the enemy's shell.

The Confederates lost, consisted of about 700 men in the forts, and 600 in the gunboats, and the Charleston Regiment, which was stationed on the river about four miles above the forts. This was a regiment composed mostly of foreigners, and it is believed to have been nearly annihilated, as the Federal gunboats poured a terrific fire upon them.

Midshipman Washington confirms the telegram from Richmond, which states that the Louisiana was unmanageable and of but little service in the fight. He does not know whether she was captured or destroyed. At the time the Jackson left it was believed that all the guns of the forts were silenced and their flags shot away.

He states that the conduct of all parties in the fight was heroic in the extreme—that there was no flinching from fire or water; that we threw hot water upon them, and they threw shells of liquid fire upon us—that, so intent were our men on the enemy that they even went down firing upon the enemy.

He says that during Thursday night and Friday morning the authorities at New Orleans were busily engaged in preparing the evacuation of the population. He thinks the quantity of cotton burned exaggerated by the magnetic telegraph. Still, it was all destroyed except an immense number of bales stored about in private places. He bestows the highest praise on Gen. Lovell, and says his evacuation of New Orleans was a necessity dictated solely by military reasons and humanitarian statements made by Captain Exrout, that women and children were fired on by our people when the Federal boats approached the city, is entirely groundless—these three foreigners (Sicilians) in Confederate uniforms did run upon the levee and shoot for Lincoln, when they were immediately killed by the populace.

He gives the following list of our vessels engaged in the fight:

The Manassas, ram, Capt. Warley.  
The Louisiana, iron plated steamer, Capt. McIntosh.  
The McRae, gunboat, Capt. Hugor.  
The Jackson, gunboat, Capt. Renshaw.  
The Defense, gunboat, officer not known.  
The St. Charles, gunboat, Capt. Siretchenko, doctor.  
The Stonewall Jackson, gunboat, Capt. Phillips.  
The Gen. Beauregard, gunboat, officer not known.  
The Gen. Quitman, gunboat, Capt. Kennon, and four other gunboats, recently prepared, whose name he does not know. Besides these there were transports present, viz.: The Star, the Texas, the Music, the Mosier, the Lenoir, the Memphis, and the Louisville, and at least twenty or more vessels that were present at the fight, and which Capt. Renshaw, of the Jackson, believed to have been all lost.

DEFEND THE MISSISSIPPI!—The Memphis Appeal says:  
It is now a foregone conclusion that, sooner or later, our noble Mississippi will be under the control of the vandals from its source to the delta. The Federal gunboats, the blockade runners, the Memphis and New Orleans, and the hated stars and stripes will wave vauntingly before the eyes of men who have sworn never again to live beneath its folds. Under these circumstances, the question naturally comes home to every heart,—What are we to do? We say unhesitatingly that the hearts of our citizens, better equipped with arms and courage, a hair for long rifles and sharpshooters—Line the banks, gather upon the bends, and cluster in the tree tops. Pick off the pilots. Sight every living object on board gunboats and transports. Make the river a gauntlet of fire and a path of terror.

Move from point to point as individuals or in squads; beat the blockade till it has its masts shivered, its provisions, and let every day, every hour, every mile, be the witness of the invincible determination of the Southern people never to rest an arm while bloody war remains to be done. Iron-clad gunboats may resist your efforts, but wooden transports, filled with men, are in your power. There are none on board but the crew, a few sailors, and a handful of negroes. Kill the crews, and appropriate their rich supplies. You may inflict an incalculable amount of damage by establishing an effectual blockade of the river. The designs which the enemy have entertained in securing its possession will be frustrated, and the recent achievements at New Orleans be made as much a blessing to us as it may prove a curse to them.

Th. Regular Line from Charleston to Nassau, N. F.  
The Philadelphia Inquirer has the following under the above caption:  
The last news from Nassau, N. P., is of much interest.—The last captain that describing the extent and manner in which our rebels manage to deal with the outside world.—Much of it is through that same port of Nassau, between which and blockade it has its main channel. The regular line here having arrived there from March 11th to April 11th, fourteen of them—three steamers and eleven screw-propellers—have been sent to Nassau. The X-ships, most also of cotton, and consigned mainly to B. Adger & Co., and sent to Sawyer & Meunier. The latter seems to be an Anglo-Spanish firm, and the former is a French one. Their proceedings are contradicted with the same ease of conscience as their smuggling and contraband business with Secession; they must be rather slippery to deal with. The X-ships, sometimes temporarily sell one of them to penniless boys; or as the vessels often change their flags, and the crews are changed, the ships are mostly freighted with commit perjury or suborn it. The steamer Southwick, from Liverpool, arrived there lately with goods for the rebels, and was seized by the British. The X-ships, however, also so famous, took in most of these goods, but being baffled in trying to run the blockade returned, took out British papers, carried back the goods, and the X-ships, not being asked of that accommodating firm—who can fail to admire the honesty of our British cousins in their observance of neutrality?

The fact is, however, that all Southern ports vessels enter and leave most frequently is that of Charleston, which is meant by Government and believed by some citizens to be the main channel of the rebellion. The X-ships, and all the sunken stone fleet, and over the wreck a considerable squadron mounts constant guard, with officers known to be brave and honest. The X-ships, however, are always bound in or out constantly elude them. The fault must be in the management of the Navy Department, by giving the X-ships, and all the sunken stone fleet, and over the wreck a considerable squadron mounts constant guard, with officers known to be brave and honest. The X-ships, however, are always bound in or out constantly elude them. The fault must be in the management of the Navy Department, by giving the X-ships, and all the sunken stone fleet, and over the wreck a considerable squadron mounts constant guard, with officers known to be brave and honest. 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From the Savannah Express.

Just as we expected, the traitor Byers, who stole the Confederate vessel *A. J. Wade*, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, on Thursday, communicated to the General Wood, as to precipitate the occupancy of Norfolk by the Yankees and hasten its abandonment by our troops. On Friday, the enemy landed a heavy body of troops variously estimated at from five to seven thousand, and moved on to the city. The Yankees, who were at Norfolk, and consisted of infantry, artillery and cavalry, the latter came near cutting off a large portion of Col. Chamberlain's regiment, which had been stationed near Lewis's Point. Our forces, among them the Confederate Cadets of this city, thrice quickened towards the old fort, and made a very narrow escape. It is said that when we burst into the Poll Creek Bridge, across the Pamlico River, the Yankees cavalry were at one end of it, and would have seriously interfered with our operations, but for the Beauregard Artillery, of Lynchburg, who by a few well directed shots, sent the Yankee forerunners flying beyond the reach of our guns.

It is believed that all of our troops, arms, ammunition, quartermaster stores, and all other stores, were removed. But we regret to hear that the Confederates, as at the Gosport Navy Yard has been immense. An employee in the yard ever since the war commenced estimates the loss there at six millions or more. A large quantity of very valuable machinery, and some \$200,000 worth of property, were left to the enemy. All the buildings the Confederates left and expressed much anxiety to destroy. Some of them being fire proof, could not be destroyed. The Dry Dock, one of the most costly and perfect establishments of its kind, probably in the world, was blown up. This Dock is said to have cost \$5,000,000, and required several years for its construction.

It is a matter of universal regret, that two gunboats, which had just been completed, and received their rammets and stores, were burnt. These could easily have been carried to Richmond, passing to the mouth of James River, under the protection of the Merrimack.—Four other gunboats, on the stocks, and unfinished, were left to the flames. The splendid transport *Wm. Seligman*, and a large number of other steamships, etc., were all burnt. The two, it is stated, could have been carried to Richmond without risk. But we presume the Confederate government has more money than it well knows what to do with, and desires to give employment to privates in building new vessels.

The Twelfth Virginia Regiment was the last to leave Norfolk. They marched the river and left the city, and from there marched a distance of 26 miles to Suffolk.

The troops on Craney Island are supposed to be safe, but we have been unable to hear from them. There were two companies in that garrison from this place.—Capt. Twedden and Capt. Camp's—and their friends are everywhere, and will express much anxiety to return to their fate. It is said that the water between the island and the mainland in the rear, is fordable at low tide. If so, they have escaped, but the loss of their baggage, etc., is inevitable.

It is generally believed by the few civilians who did not flee, that the army of 100,000 miles outside of the army, have left Norfolk. Many of the most sturdy and brave men of the city were abandoned to the tender mercies of the Unionists, and a large number who desired to leave, still remain because of their inability to get away. Soldiers inform us that when they passed through Norfolk, Saturday morning, they were everywhere met by a large number of white men, with their eyes, imploring their protection.

Strange to say, our authorities decided very suddenly to evacuate the place, but gave the people no information of the fact; and stranger still, they first sent the greater portion of the troops away, and then commenced to move the valuables. Common sense would have suggested that the valuables should have been removed from the place until every article of value had been removed. "West Point" thought differently; however, and hence the brilliant, but very precipitate departure.

It is the opinion of nine out of every ten men of ordinary mind, that Norfolk could have been held for twelve months longer with as much ease as it has been evacuated. The rebels had the advantage of the evacuation of the entrance to the James and R. R.; both rivers, and the new iron-clad City of Richmond in Albemarle Sound, harassing and destroying Burnsides's fleet; and a few more Col. Wrights at the head of 50,000 brave men, defeating and cutting to pieces such Yankee Generals as R. M. Anderson, 40,000; who, on such a scale, would have been the power of the South, and could have been in that direction, all the Woods and Burdisses, and McClellans in Yankee land, could not have taken the place. This is the opinion of common sense men—men who have heard of "brilliant strategic moves"; but will witness none of the glorious results of these movements, and will not be satisfied with the "brilliant strategic moves" of the "Goths and Vandals." Military "science" has thought otherwise, and as "military science" is supreme, common sense must hide its distinguished head, and submit without the expression of an opinion.

[From the Savannah Republican, May 12.]

Latest from the North.

Through the flag of truce sent up from Fort Pulaski, on Saturday last, for an answer to their communication of the day previous, we are in possession of the New York Herald and Tribune of the 6th instant. They contain numerous particulars from Southey's—Savannah papers to the 1st, Charleston to the 29th, Richmond and Petersburg to the 3d. The Yankees give greatly over the late Union victories, which have caused stocks to go up to a higher point than at any time since the commencement of the war. They seem to consider the rebellion pretty well crushed, especially since the evacuation of Yorktown, over which they glorify no little. McClellan gives two despatches on this event, which we copy below.

The Tribune contains correspondence and telegrams from Yorktown, giving accounts of a battle near Williamsburg with our cavalry, on the 3d, which they fought with artillery, and the rebels fled through Williamsburg, which would have been done but for want of infantry. The Tribune says "the engagement was not and desperate whilst it lasted, and attended with considerable loss in some of the bravest of the national officers." Capt. Frank Lee, of the Third Florida Infantry, is mentioned among the prisoners taken by the rebels.

A despatch from St. Louis says large quantities of cotton, sugar and molasses were captured at New Orleans.

The officers and men of the steamer Ella Warley have been sent to Fort Lafayette.

J. Napoleon Sherman, an Austrian refugee, 70 years of age, who was taken by the Federal Brigades, will be attached to Gen. Hunter's command.

The Confederate force in the Peninsula is set down at less than 70,000, and it was thought no great battle would be fought at Williamsburg, as the rebels were thoroughly demoralized; 3,000 of Magruder's men had attempted to lay down their arms, for want of some thing to eat.

We annex McClellan's despatches from Yorktown, and will give further extracts in our next.

DISPATCHES FROM McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

May 4, 1862, 7 P. M.

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Sir: Our cavalry and artillery were up with the rebels at Yorktown, in their last movements about two miles this side of Williamsburg. A brisk fire ensued. Just as my Aid left, Smith's division of infantry arrived on the ground, and I presume, carried his works, though I have not yet heard. The enemy's rear is strong, but I have force enough up there to answer all purposes.

We have thus far 71 heavy guns, and large amounts of tents, ammunition, &c. All along the lines their works prove to have been most formidable, and I am now fully satisfied of the correctness of the course I have pursued. The success is brilliant, and you may rest assured that its effects will be of the greatest importance.

The rebels shall be no delay in following up the rebels.—The rebels have been guilty of the most murderous and barbarous conduct, in placing torpedoes within the abandoned works, near wells and springs, and near flag-staffs, magazines, telegraph offices, in carpet bags, barrels of flour, &c. Fortunately, we have not lost many men in this manner, some four or five killed, and perhaps a few more wounded. I shall make the prisoners remove them at their own peril.

G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

Monday, May 5, 11:30 A. M.

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

To the inspection just made shows that the Rebels abandoned in their works at Yorktown two 3-inch rifled cannon, two 4½-inch rifled cannon, sixteen 32-pounders, six 42-pounders, nineteen 8-inch columbiads, four 9-inch columbiads, 10-inch 8-inch columbiads, 10-inch 10-inch

also four machines, which have not yet been examined. This does not include the guns left at Gloucester and their other works to our left.

G. B. Mc LELLAN, Major-General.

**Report of our Evacuation of Yorktown.**

[OFFICIAL DISPATCHES]

AR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 4—12 30.—The following highly important announcement is received from Fortress Monroe:

Yorktown was evacuated last night. Our troops occupy the enemy's works. The enemy left a number of camp equipage and guns, which they do not destroy, for fear of being seen."

[SECOND DISPATCH]

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }  
May 4, 9 P. M. }

Gen. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—"We have the ramparts of the enemy. We have his guns, ammunition, camp equipage, etc., and hold the entire of his works, which the engineers report as being unassailable."

"I have thrown all my cavalry and horse artillery in aid, supported by infantry."

"I move Franklin, and as much more as I can transport by water, up to West Point to-day. No time to be lost."

"The gunboats have gone up York river."

"I intend to state that Gloucester is also in our possession."

"I shall push the enemy to the wall."

"G. B. McLELLAN, Major General."

**From the Jackson Mississippiian.**

A Document Found in another column a letter from W. T. Withers of this city, and also a letter sent him through a private messenger by the citizens of New Orleans, advising the planters along the river to turn to their cotton. It is of great importance, and we do not urge our exchanges throughout the South to publish it, for to expose destroy the cotton in danger of capture by the enemy. The man who would do so on to his cotton now, and subject it to capture, or is content, allow it to be used a medium of restoration shows that he loves money more than his country. Burn the cotton and plant corn.

**AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.**

HEADQUARTERS LIGHT ARTILLERY REG., }  
Camp of Instruction near Jackson, }  
May 2, 1862. }

**Editor Mississippiian:** Enclose I send you a communication which I received last night from New Orleans, by a special messenger. It is a document that should be read by every citizen of the South, and by every true patriot in the South. It is the deliberate expression of probably the largest, wealthiest, and most influential class of the citizens of New Orleans. The voice they give necessarily impoverishes themselves with a devotion that rivals that of the patriots of revolution, they prefer being beggars rather than slaves.

"No truer sentiment was ever uttered than that if commerce is once revived by our enemies we are enslaved forever." Let the blazing fires from thousands of cotton plantations admonish the Yankees and the world, that commerce is dead, until our liberties are established and our country has taken her stand among the nations of the earth.

"For reasons that will be manifest to all, there are no signatures to the enclosed document. Those who prepared it are among the truest sons of the South, and we desire that it shall be published in every paper in the South. Funds are provided to pay for it, and we are assured of no criticism. I mention this fact, merely to show the zeal and devotion of the patriots who prepared the document, for I feel sure that every patriot in the South will gladly lend their aid to give circulation to this stirring appeal from our brethren who are in the present and the peril of the despot."

Respectfully yours,  
Wm. T. WITHERS.

**TO COTTON PLANTERS.**

New Orleans has fallen! Not degraded or enslaved, yielding to armed ships with guns leveled at the city, but free and independent. The flag of the United States on the bosom of Louisiana is unstained, and her flag has not been desecrated, but by her enemies. None could be degraded and among us so vile, low or degraded as to lower the national ensign. We have yielded to brute force, for the moment.

"Some now see the duty of all planters to display the flag over their property and devotion to their country. They have sealed that devotion upon the battle field. Now let us fight our enemies, as well as burning and destroying every bale of cotton upon their ships or rivers liable to capture, as well as refusing to ship or sell a bale of cotton until peace is declared and our nationality is fixed. Let their conquest be our triumph."

"The merchant fleets of Europe and of Yankeeedom will soon be bringing their riches among us to trade with, expecting an exchange of cotton—if commerce is revived, we are enslaved forever. Let Europe and the waste the barbarity of the North will have no commerce with us. Let the States Government have promised renewed trade to the World as soon as our ports are opened. If we agree to this, our foreign products will be without purchasers. Hence, if we will they remain idle speculators of such a scene. The powers of Europe will see that there is no sense in the war, and when we withold or destroy our property they will find that *Unionism is dead forever*.

**Death of Count Nesselrode.**

The death of the distinguished Russian statesman and diplomatist, Nesselrode, is announced. He had reached the great age of 82 years, and from his childhood up to within a few years of his death, had been engaged in various important duties of State. He was a Russian General, and was born of a noble and a Russian frigate in the port of Lisbon, and was baptized in the Protestant faith on board an English ship. He began his career in the military service, but in early life became attached to the various sciences, and his father, who, as well as his grand father, was an ambassador, was his teacher. What of his early life and of his diplomatic composition, we received from him an appointment in the ministry of foreign affairs in St. Petersburg. He married a Russian lady, neither young nor handsome, but who had become rich by speculating and smuggling. He was trusted with the ministry of foreign affairs in 1850, and by the Russian treaty of his diplomatic composition, at that time he controlled the relations of Russia with foreign countries.

In the night of March 31, 1814, he signed the capitulation of Paris, which put an end to the wars of the first French empire; and 42 years afterwards was released from public service after the signing of the treaty of Paris of 1856, and was again terminated by the war with Napoleon III and his allies. At the Congress of Vienna, and the formation of the Holy Alliance, he was the leading spirit, and he assumed for Russia at that attitude of superiority which has since given to the Russian State craft such a distinguished position in diplomatic circles. He was the first Russian to be admitted to the enormous fests imposed upon France after Waterloo, and Louis XVIII and Richelieu show their gratitude by passing into his hands an immense amount of money, which made him one of the richest men in France.

His flock of sheep amounted to over 150,000, and his personal property was reported as almost fabulous. He was the confidant of the Czar Nicholas, and he was promoted to the rank of chancellor of the empire. His voluminous from his various offices became enormous, and he was relieved from his duties in 1856, overborne with health, years and honor. He was famous for his skill in cooking and for inventing new dishes, and he was not employed in the heavy duties of diplomacy as passed in the more delightful occupation of cooking and politics he was an absolutist.

A friend, direct from the interior of the State, brings the gratifying intelligence of the abundant increase of the provision crops. Wheat and other grain have been unusually abundant, and prompt sale for a heavy supply to our Southern markets.—C. Courier.

A man getting out of an omnibus, a few days ago made use of the two rows of knees as ladders to step out of himself, at which the ladies took offence, and one of them said aloud, "A perfect savage!" "True said a wag, "he belongs to the Pawnee tribe."

**MARRIED.**

By A. P. Newkirk, Esq., at the residence of the bridegroom, in New Haven county, Dr. JOSEPH C. HENKIN, to Miss BENNETT, daughter of J. M. Foy, Esq.

**TO THE VOTERS OF BLADEN COUNTY.**  
YOU are requested to hold District Meetings throughout the County of Bladen, on the second Saturday in June next, and appoint Delegates to Co-County Convention, to be held at \_\_\_\_\_, on the following (the third) Saturday in June, for the purpose of selecting some suitable candidates to represent the County in the next House of Representatives, and also to appoint delegates to a Senatorial District Convention to nominate a candidate for the next Senate.

MANY VOTERS.  
Bladen county, May 10th, 1862. 165-14

**Transient Advertising**  
In future we shall require PAYMENT IN ADVANCE on all transient advertisements. This rule will not be departed from in any case. Persons sending advertisements to this office, will please send the amount they wish to invest in advance, or they will not appear in our paper. Our terms are as follows: For the month, one dollar; can be easily seen. We have to pay cash for everything we buy, and most exact it from others.

**DIED.**  
In this town, on the 4th inst., of typhoid fever, Mr. HIRAM SPOONER, aged 42 years. He leaves a large family to grieve his loss.  
In Brantley County on the 9th inst., at the residence of his father, W. R. Penny, K. M. PENNY, aged 15 years and 9 days.  
In Duplin County, on Wednesday, the 50th ultimo, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. A. C. Usher, Esq., WILLIAM J. LOVE, aged 75 years, and 3 months, a native resident of the town of Wilmington.  
In Duplin County, on the morning of the 11th inst., CATHERINE ELIZA WILLIAMS, eldest daughter of Bryan and Nancy Williams, aged 15 years.  
The deceased was a person of many virtues. She possessed a mild, gentle and lovely disposition. Patient, kind and cheerful, she was always ready and even anxious to assist her parents in their labors. Her countenance was smiling, and bleeding hearts around the family hearth-stone—there the blow falls heaviest. But let us not mourn; it is the will of Him who doeth all things well. We would offer to the bereaved parents and family our sincere sympathies and condolence in their great affliction and loss.  
C.M.-

**COMMERCIAL.**

**WILMINGTON MARKETS, MAY 14.**  
**BEEF CATTLE**—Are scarce and in demand. We quote on the spot at \$12 to 15 cents per lb., according to quality.  
**BEEFWEST** sells at 20 cents per lb., according to quality.  
**BACON**—Is in light supply, and only small lots are being brought to market. We quote at 35 to 47 cents for hog round.  
**BUTTER**—Is in demand, but little coming in. We quote at 60 to 75 cents per lb.  
**CHEESE**—Is in demand, and sells at 15 to 20 cents per lb., as in quantity.  
**CANDLES**—Tallow sell at 35 cents per lb.  
**CORN MEAL**—Has advanced a shade, and sells from the store at \$12 to 15 cents per bushel.  
**CORNS**—Stock light, and demand fair. Small sales at \$1.10 per bushel.  
**EGGS**—Sold from carts at 25 to 30 cents per dozen.  
**FLOUR**—Is in moderate request, and there is only a small stock on market. We quote at \$12 to \$12 25 for superfine, and \$12 1/2 to \$12 50 for bbl. for family, as in quantity.  
**LARD** sells at 20 to 25 cents per lb., as in quantity.  
**MOLASSES**—Is scarce, and New Orleans sells at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per gallon.  
**PEAS**—Are in demand at 30 cents per yard.  
**OIL**—Sells at \$1 per gallon for pea nut.  
**PEACHES**—Now are in demand at \$1.10 per bushel.  
**PEARS**—And Apples are in demand, and small lots coming in. We quote at \$1.60 to \$1.65 per bushel.  
**RICE**—Lean sells at 39 to 42 cents per lb., as in quality.  
**SALT**—Is in demand, and sells at 10 to 12 cents per lb., and clarified at 33 cents per lb.  
**SALT**—Is in light stock, and makers are unable to supply the demand. We quote at 10 to 12 cents per lb.  
**SERRISING**—27 to 32 cents per yard.  
**TAR**—Is in demand, and the market is nearly bare. We quote at 25 to 30 cents per barrel.  
**TALLOW**—Sells at 20 to 22 cents per lb.

KATYETEVILLE, May 12.—Beef Cattle—in demand.  
Beeswax—23 cents.  
Corn 15 to 20 cts.  
Cotton—Sales at \$5 to 8 75.  
Cotton Yarns \$2 & 4 Sheetings 25 by the bale; 3 & 4 Shirts—20.  
Cotton Bagging—30 cts.  
Flour—No 10 to No 10 half 55.  
Four—Large quantity on market—Family 10 60, Super 10 25.  
Hens—Dry 20; green 8.  
Iron—Sheds 15 to 10 by the quantity.  
Irish Potatoes—1 50 to 1 50 per bushel.  
Molasses—\$1.50 to 1 75 by the tub.  
Nails 15 to 1 6 per keg.  
Rye 2 60, Oats 65  
Sugar—10 to 48 cts by the cask.  
Salt—Light stock on hand; sells at \$1.80 per bushel.  
Softs—Peach Brandy \$3; N. C. Apple 4 50; Whiskey—  
Spirit Turpetine 17j.  
Tallow 22  
Wood—Unwashed, 30 to 40.

**\$50 REWARD.**  
WILL BE PAID FOR the apprehension and confinement of the following persons, who ran away from the State Prison, and IRVIN, who ran away March 30th. When last heard from they were on the road leading from Wilmington to Raleigh, N.C., for the purpose of joining the army. HILLIARD is 24 years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall, stout built, very black, and has white teeth and very red gums. IRVIN is 17 years old, about same size, bl.-ck.—nothing remarkable about him excepted by his build. I will give \$25 for either of them. EDWARD McPHERSON, Wilmington, N.C. 209 33—35 14

May 14th, 1862

**PAPER! PAPER!**  
REAMS Superior Fools Cap;  
Letter Paper.  
At KELLY'S Book Store.

**STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.**  
THE ADJUDGED Third Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Cape Fear River Plank Road Company, will be held in my office in the town of Wilmington, on Monday, the 19th day of May, inst. JUBERT L. CUTLER, Sec'y & Treas. 296-19—35-14

May 12th, 1862

**MILITARY GOODS.**  
KNAPSACKS in variety at WILSON'S.  
CANTEENS at do. WILSON'S.  
GUN AND PISTOL CAP BOXES at WILSON'S.  
BAYONET AND SWORD SCABARDS WILSON'S.  
PISTOL AND KNIFE SHEATHS at WILSON'S.  
GUN SLINGS at WILSON'S.  
POWDER FLASKS AND SHOT BAGS, &c., at JAMES WILSON'S.  
Oil, Leather, Saddlery, Trunk and Harness Establishment,  
May 7th, 1862. No. 6 Market Street.

**DISSOLUTION.**  
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF STOKLEY & OLDHAM was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of January, 1862. Allex. Oldham having purchased the entire property and assets of the concern, will settle all claims and is authorized to receive all funds. JAMES STOKLEY, ALEX. OLDHAM.  
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 15th, 1862.

**BUSINESS NOTICE.**  
A SUCCESSOR TO STOKLEY & OLDHAM, the Subscriber proposes to continue the same business, at the same place—office on South Water street, near Cape Fear Court and Flour Mills, on North Water Street, near Bishop's Hotel, and wishes to merit an increase of that patronage and confidence, so liberally bestowed upon the late firm. ALEX. OLDHAM, 113

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 15th, 1862

**OVERSEER WANTED.**  
TO TAKE CHARGE OF A FARM in Robeson county Apply to O. G. FAIRLEY & CO. 206-34—39-15

May 1st, 1861

**WANTED.**  
IN GOOD SAVING ORDER, a well built vessel of the capacity of about 500 barrels. Address JAMES WILSON, Wilmington, N. C. may 12th, 1862—d&w

**HUNDRED SHEEP WANTED,**  
One name, to cover SPENCER for Cannon, for the use of the Government. Any number will be received. It is the best price paid for them. HARKINS, 193—1m—36-47

April 24,

**ENVELOPER.**  
75,000 25 to 60 cents per ream. At KELLY'S Book Store. May 8th.

**BATTALION OF CAVALRY.**  
THE Secretary of War has authorized the undersigned to enlist a Battalion of Cavalry, for three years or the war, to be organized as soon as a sufficient number of Companies are mustered into a Battalion of Cavalry, electing Field Officers and Sergeants.  
Every man who wishes to enlist must have a good serviceable horse, for the use and value of which 40 cents per week will be paid; and if killed in battle will be paid for arms and equipments will be furnished by the Government so soon as they can be had; every man, however, is required to furnish his own horse, equipments and a double barreled gun, and his arms and equipments will be paid for, if required, upon inspection and valuation by the proper authorities.  
So soon as one Company is mustered a place of rendezvous will be appointed. A Company will consist of 100 men, 25 private soldiers, 25 mounted men, 25 per cent of each company will be promoted.



Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

(bemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company.

He was accounted a good man of business in his own

he, with both his arms extended aloft, his brows knit

low — **Vicksburg Citizen.**

my was supposed to be about 10,000 men.